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GIs Slain in Clash at Korea DMZ

Says Attack North Hurts 9

SEOUL, Aug. 18 (AP)—About 30 North Korean guards armed with rifles and machine guns killed four U.S. soldiers and wounded five others in a clash at the heavily fortified Demilitarized Zone today, the United Nations Command announced.

The attack, which took place in the Panmunjom area, was the first since the 1953 armistice. The North Koreans claimed to have killed 11 U.S. soldiers and wounded 20 others. The U.S. military said it had killed two North Koreans and wounded three others.

The attack occurred at about 10:30 a.m. in the Panmunjom area, which is the site of the 1953 armistice. The North Koreans claimed to have killed 11 U.S. soldiers and wounded 20 others. The U.S. military said it had killed two North Koreans and wounded three others.



DURING THE ATTACK—This was the scene yesterday as about 30 North Korean guards attacked UN Command personnel in the truce village of Panmunjom, killing two officers.



SITE OF KOREAN DMZ SLAYING—Dotted circle outlines area where two U.S. officers were beaten to death. UN command post is at left, North Korean post across bridge.

Qadhafi Warns Nonaligned On 'Trojan Horses' in Group

By Jay Mathews

COLOMBO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi demanded today that the non-aligned movement take action against "Trojan horses" in its ranks who have "fallen into the embrace of colonialists and imperialists."

Col. Qadhafi's address, the most spirited so far of the fifth non-aligned summit, was a slap at the conference's overall theme of peace, harmony and closing of ranks in the Third World. Delegates said they took his remarks to be directed at Egypt and its new ties to the United States and to non-aligned members like Cuba with strong links to the Soviet Union.

"The fact that we have not kept a balance sheet has encouraged imperialists to infiltrate our group," he said. The Libyan leader spoke without notes, perhaps the only one to have addressed this gathering of 86 nations without a prepared text.

The imperialists, he said, "use agents from some among us. It is not everyone who is attending this non-aligned group who is actually non-aligned. There are some among us who could be called a Trojan horse."

Col. Qadhafi caused consternation at the last non-aligned summit in Algiers in 1973 with a demand that nonalignment be more closely defined to rule out close political allies of the Soviet Union or the United States. He has sharply criticized Egypt in the last few years for its willingness to negotiate with the Israelis.

Dressed in white robes, wearing dark glasses and a small black cap, Col. Qadhafi defended his financial and moral support of the Palestinians against Western charges that he has been funding terrorism. "If [the Palestinian] struggle is terrorism, then we accept the accusation and it is an honor to us," he said.

"It is the Zionists who are the terrorists," he said, attacking the recent Israeli rescue of hijacking victims in Uganda as "the infringement of the air spaces of three countries."

Col. Qadhafi's remarks were loudly applauded and several delegates shook his hand afterward. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was not in the hall; he left this morning for talks in Saudi Arabia.

A total of 86 nations have sent representatives to the summit, including the last-minute addition of the Republic of Maldives, which was admitted to the movement at the insistence of host Sri Lanka.

Independence In 1978 Set For Namibia

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Aug. 18 (AP)—South-West Africa (Namibia) will win independence from white-ruled South Africa Dec. 31, 1978, under a multiracial agreement reached here, it was officially announced today.

The transfer of power will be insured by an interim government, according to a statement issued by the constitutional committee at talks here on the future of the mineral-rich territory.

It will be responsible not only for taking over the reins of power from South Africa but also for drawing up a constitution and permanent multiracial government, the statement said.

The interim government will be established as soon as there is agreement on a constitutional basis for its operations, the announcement said.

The committee is directly responsible to the full constitutional conference on South-West Africa. But acceptance of the agreement by the conference is considered a formality.

Agreement was reportedly reached after the white delegation at the talks dropped opposition to the idea of a transitional government and bowed to demands of 11 other racial groups ranging from 12,000 Kalahari bushmen to 570,000 Oshana tribesmen.

Whites, many of German ancestry, comprise a minority of 100,000 in South-West Africa, with blacks and persons of mixed race numbering about 700,000.

The UN has repudiated a League of Nations mandate under which South Africa took over the former German colony.

The UN recognizes the South-West Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, as the sole representative of the nonwhite majority. But SWAPO, a militant nationalist group, has boycotted the constitutional talks and is waging guerrilla war from bases in Angola.

At the UN, Theo-Ben Gurirah, a SWAPO representative, said it rejected the outcome of the multiracial talks.

"We have rejected the talks because they are tribalist based and are meant to 'bantustanize' Namibia," he said.

He was referring to South Africa's plan to set up eight bantustan homelands to which blacks would be restricted.

Palestinians Consider Rightist Proposal

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (UPI)—Christian and Palestinian militancy in Lebanon today while Muslim leaders considered a truce proposal to avert full-scale battle.

Christian troops traded artillery with leftist and Palestinian forces in the forested canyons around Beirut, 19 miles north of the Syrian border, and clashed with Islamic rifles and machine guns during the night, leftist and rightist reports said.

But the fighting failed to escalate into the "battle of the mountains" that both sides had threatened. Western correspondents not toured the region said that "casualty" shelling was going on during the day.

They reported that the leftists appeared at a severe strategic disadvantage, sandwiched between the Syrian Army to the east and the Christian Army to the west, with the Syrian army's exposed artillery fire, and outnumbered the estimated 8,000 Christian troops in the area.

Sources said that Christian hanegeist party official Alexander Gemayel had sent a new message this morning to the Syrian security chief of the

Palestine Liberation Organization, through Arab League mediator Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hussein Ghannem.

The proposal called for a general cease-fire coupled with a peaceful Palestinian withdrawal from the mountains and Syrian-supervised peace talks.

A Palestinian spokesman said that the plan was being "carefully considered" but said the

• Palestinian guerrillas fighting for survival. Page 2.

ELO was unlikely to agree to pull out of the mountains unless their primary demand—a total withdrawal of the Syrian troops—was met.

"We aren't anxious for a fight in the mountains," he said. "But if the Christians attack, we're ready for a battle."

Leftist leaders were also defiant. Socialist chief Kamal Jumblatt said, "We must stand fast for six months more," and he issued a call to arms to all members of his Druze Moslem sect.

Leftist sources said there were reliable reports that Syria had moved new troops into the eastern Bekaa Valley and south

to the Syrian front lines at Jezzine, 21 miles from Beirut. The report could not be confirmed.

Gummen along Beirut's long confrontation line clashed sporadically with small arms and heavy artillery throughout the day. Among the uncounted victims was Tim Llewellyn, a reporter for the British Broadcasting Corp. Mr. Llewellyn, 36, was touring the downtown front with other reporters when a sniper opened up on their car, hitting him in the wrist. He was reported in good condition after surgery.

Sadat Sees Arab Summit

CAIRO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said in Colombo today that the holding of an Arab summit conference to discuss the Lebanese civil war had become possible although no date had been fixed.

The Middle East News Agency said Mr. Sadat made the remark before his departure from the Sri Lankan capital, where he participated in sessions of the nonaligned nations' summit conference, to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Khalid.

To Our Readers

Because of communications difficulties, the U.S. stocks and commodities reports do not appear in this edition.

Reagan Loses Rules Test

Ford Clears Major Hurdle To First-Ballot Nomination

By David S. Broder

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (UPI)—President Ford last night won the crucial Republican National Convention test vote, setting the stage for his first-ballot nomination late tonight.

In a dramatic session, challenger Ronald Reagan's effort to force Mr. Ford to name his vice-presidential choice was defeated by 111 votes.

More important, it crushed the Reagan force's main defense against what now seems a certain decision by the convention to send the 62-year-old Mr. Ford against Democrat Jimmy Carter in the November presidential election.

[Mr. Reagan's choice for running mate, Sen. Richard Schweiker, of Pennsylvania, offered today to remove himself from the ticket, but the former California governor refused to accept the offer. Free Secretary Jim Lake said, according to A.P.]

White House Press Secretary Ron Nease said that the President was "delighted" by the victory and "believes it is a good indication of how the final vote will turn out."

Jim Baker, the chief Ford delegate counter, was more cautious, saying, "We won't count it over until the balloting Wednesday night."

"Ninth Inning" Left

Sen. Jesse Helms, R-N.C., a leading Reagan backer, argued that there was "some mixed-up arithmetic" in the rules test, making it a shaky guide to the nomination roll call. "We still have the ninth inning," he said.

But every objective measure indicated that last night's verdict would be repeated when the roll is called on the nomination.

The vote against the rules change was 1,180 to 1,069. When Florida, which passed earlier in the roll call, delivered the votes that clinched the President's victory, Kemper Arena erupted in cheers by the Ford supporters.

The procedural vote exceeded the strength claimed by the Ford delegate counters and shattered the claim by Reagan campaign manager John Sears that the former California governor had 40 to 50 secret supporters hidden in the convention ranks.

Before the verdict at 11 p.m. local time, the galleries packed with Ford and Reagan supporters cheered and howled as every state voted.

The tension was heightened by the fact that Mr. Reagan's strength was concentrated in the early part of the alphabet. Not until New York was reached did Mr. Ford take the lead over the challenger who had forced him into a nine-month struggle through 30 primaries.

Mississippi for Ford

Mississippi, whose 30-member delegation had been the subject of almost frantic maneuvering by both camps, came down solidly on Mr. Ford's side.

Although there was no concession from the Reagan camp, there seemed little doubt that the vote had effectively ended the most serious challenge to an incumbent Republican President since Theodore Roosevelt opposed William Howard Taft in 1912.

Mr. Ford had passed the 1,130 votes needed for nomination in The Washington Post vote count after picking up new strength in Illinois, Delaware and West Virginia. Those pledges now look solid.

The Ford camp immediately

turned its attention to reconciling the defeated Reaganites, hoping to avoid a party split. The President made plans to visit Mr. Reagan as soon as tomorrow's vote seals his victory. He said he would reserve choice

of his running mate until he had consulted with Mr. Reagan but gave no hint that the Californian would be his choice. Mr. Reagan repeated his unavailability for the No. 2 spot.

The Reagan camp had been

trying to force Mr. Ford's hand on his choice of a running mate ever since Mr. Reagan aroused controversy on July 28 with his designation of Sen. Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania, a

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)



EARTHQUAKE AFTERMATH—Man hammering shut the hastily built coffin of an earthquake victim in Pagadian City, the Philippines, one of the hardest hit cities.

Villages Washed Away by Tidal Waves

4,000 Reported Dead in Philippines Quake

MANILA, Aug. 19 (Thursday) (Reuters)—More than 4,000 persons have died in the worst earthquake in the history of the Philippines, the National Disaster Center announced today.

Hundreds of bodies were being washed up on the shores of the southern Philippines, where villages were swamped by tidal waves. Officials said that at least 90,000 were homeless.

Thousands of others are still missing, victims of the chaos and destruction caused by the tidal waves that followed the quake early Tuesday.

Whole villages were sucked out to sea by the receding waves, which crashed up to 500 yards inland along the southern coast of Mindanao, where the worst destruction occurred.

The stench of decomposing

bodies hung over the disaster area today and authorities began immunization programs as a precaution against disease.

Bodies found along the shores were being laid out on the main square of Pagadian City for identification. But many were buried in mass graves before they could be identified.

Hundreds were in hospitals or other treatment centers.

Many thousands were camping out, afraid to go back to their homes for fear that one of the many aftershocks might be powerful.

Air Force Gen. Antonio Villanueva, just back from surveying the worst-stricken areas, told a television interviewer, "I have seen a lot of disasters, but this devastation is very sad."

Relief efforts were hampered by heavy rain.

Survivors told the general they had heard the rumble of the waves but the water came so fast that many had no time to flee their flimsy coastal homes. After rushing inland, the waves swept back in a vast torrent carrying houses and people, many of them children.

Swept Back to Shore

Mina Catug told of her luck in being swept back to shore.

"I clung to a coconut tree and saw my father being swept out to sea," she said. "Thank heaven he was swept back inland with the next wave, for the sea came at us three times."

Gen. Villanueva said "it's very difficult to discover the total casualties because communications have not been established with some areas."

Some remote hill tribesmen were buried by landslides, he said. The toll is already 10 times worse than for any previous earthquake in the Philippines. Damage is running into millions of dollars. In the Cotabato area alone, where at least 1,500 deaths have been reported, authorities put the damage at around \$70 million.

Officials have estimated that it could be weeks before the damage is cleared and reconstruction begins. The disaster has set back government development plans in the region, where Moslem rebels are seeking autonomy from the predominantly Christian Philippines.

Damage Slight in China

PEKING, Aug. 18 (Reuters)—Western China's Szechwan Province was prepared for yesterday's earthquake so only very slight damage was caused, the People's Daily said today.

The quake, the third major tremor in China in three weeks, was centered in a mountainous and heavily populated region. It was successfully predicted by Chinese seismologists, the report said.

Japan Area Shaken

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—An earthquake with a magnitude of 5.3 on the Richter scale jolted the Izu Peninsula, 70 miles south-west of Tokyo, today and destroyed several houses, the police said. There were no deaths or injuries.

Economic Aims Adjusted Downward

CIA Calls Soviet 5-Year Plan 'Realistic'

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union's current five-year plan is called "unusually restrained and realistic" in a Central Intelligence Agency analysis that also says the plan could lead to serious economic problems in the 1980s.

The newly released study estimates that during the years 1976-80 the Soviet gross national product—total value of goods and services—will grow at an annual rate of about 4 per cent, lower than the 5-per-cent growth rate projected in the Kremlin's five-year plan.

Soviet economic aims set by the plan, the CIA study noted, "will make the 1970s by far the lowest postwar growth decade."

But the report said that "despite the moderate projected growth, major targets still seem too ambitious. Another two years of poor harvests, highly possible, would again wreak havoc on the five-year plan."

The analysis contends that the lack of any major planned reforms in the Soviet economy's organization and management

labor force estimated to drop markedly to an average of less than 1 per cent in the 1980s, compared with 1.6 per cent in the 1970s.

Diminished economic return on capital investment "as a larger share is allocated to capital-intensive development in Siberia, environmental programs and projects for the consumer."

Inadequate growth in productivity. "If nothing is done to boost productivity, such as a major reform of the incentive system, the average annual rate of economic growth in the 1980s could fall substantially."

The analysis argues that "the Soviets consistently fail to come to grips with the fact that their refusal to change the basic operating principles of the Soviet economic system seriously limits the success of any economic reform."

It adds that the current five-year plan's emphasis on improving the quality and variety of products "will be particularly hard to achieve without a change in managerial incentives."

"bodies ill for a rise in productivity substantially above the rates achieved in the last 10 years."

The Soviet leadership appears to view its economic prospects as troubling but manageable," says the CIA study, based on published Soviet statements about the five-year plan together with data and projections from unspecified intelligence sources.

The report forecasts that, "even if its growth rate is disappointing during the next five years, the Soviet economy should show sufficient strength to support a strong military posture and gradually raise the level of consumption of the Soviet populace."

But it says that failure to adopt any "bold new strategies" during the current plan could lead to serious economic problems in the 1980s that "may force the leadership to reassess the need for systematic reform."

According to the CIA study, those longer-range problems may include:

- A manpower shortage, with the annual rate of growth in the

Strikes Mark Deepening of Danish Crisis

Regime Fails to Win Backing for Program

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18 (UPI).—With workers demonstrating outside parliament and hopes of a political compromise diminishing, the Social Democratic minority government was short of votes today for its program to stop the rise in the balance-of-payments deficit.

About 14,000 workers demonstrated outside parliament against the government plan. Docks, factories and shipyards were affected by strikes.

The Social Democrats proposed spending cuts next year, of 5 billion kroner (\$805 million), increased taxes on a variety of goods and services and a 6-percent ceiling on wage increases.

Conservative party leader Poul Schluter, whose 10 votes are needed to keep Premier Anker Jorgensen in office, said, "The possibility of a coalition of the Conservative party and government is rapidly waning because the government has been unwilling to accept our demands."

The Conservatives usually join with the Social Democrats and three other parties to give the government 90 votes in the 179-seat parliament. But the Conservatives have issued 10 demands in return for their support, and the Social Democrats apparently said no.

Trade Deficit
All the other political parties have said they will vote against the government, which is fighting a trade deficit that reached \$1.1 billion for the first half of this year and is estimated to reach \$1.6 billion by the end of the year.

Economists believed that if the government's bill were passed, next year's deficit would be about \$1.6 billion.

Employers and trade unions have denounced the government's proposals. Business associations said that increased taxes on such items as coffee, cigarettes and alcohol would only cause a drop in consumption. Dealers in luxury goods said their prices have gone as high as possible and further taxes would decrease sales and lower government revenues.

The trade unions do not like the wage-increase limit and are afraid that if consumption of goods does decrease the result would be layoffs.

Rhodesia Convoy Ambushed; Some Civilians Hurt

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 18 (AP).—Black nationalist guerrillas have ambushed an armed convoy in southeastern Rhodesia, wounding several civilians, security chiefs announced today.

No further details of the attack yesterday were offered officially, but informed sources said that the convoy—several cars traveling at 50 miles an hour, between two truckloads of armed police—was raked by machine-gun fire.

Security forces headquarters said that the convoy was ambushed on the main highway between the southeastern town of Fort Victoria, 200 miles south of here, and the sugar plantations of Hippo Valley, 100 miles further on.

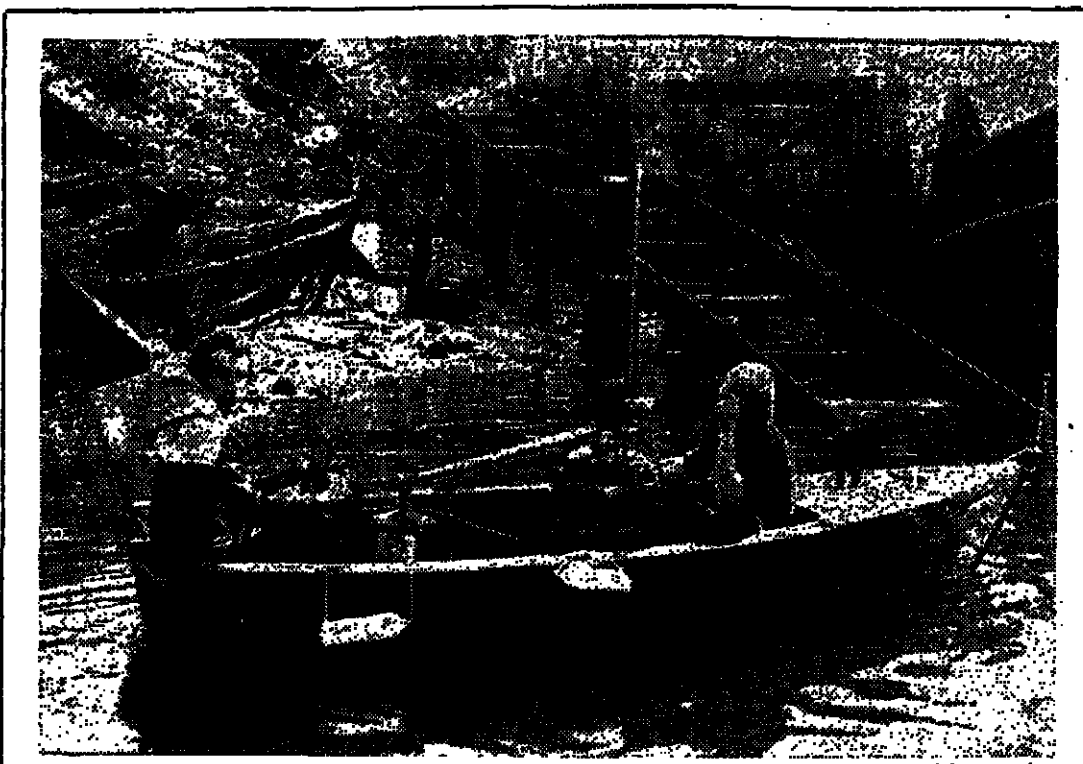
A communiqué also revealed that in the last three days government troops and police killed 22 guerrillas.

Meanwhile, the authorities have ordered the closing of a Congregational Church mission as part of a general crackdown on missionaries who allegedly are harboring and helping black guerrillas, a government spokesman confirmed today.

He said that the Chikora mission, near the town of Chipinga, about nine miles from the Mozambique border, had been shut and two South African-born teachers there were ordered out of the country.

Ne Win to Get Checkup

RANGOON, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—President Ne Win left here yesterday for a medical checkup in Switzerland.



STEAMBOATING—Two students in Cuxhaven, West Germany, demonstrating the fruits of a year's labor of love. Their reward: The 15-foot homemade launch works.

Value Is Fixed to Fit Occasion

The Changeable Money of Eastern Europe

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Communist money, whose value can be changed at the stroke of a pen by a minor official, continues to mystify Western businessmen, infuriate foreign travelers and frustrate local citizens who would like to go abroad.

"I managed to persuade a Polish state enterprise to sell me 300 motorcycles," a British businessman said, "but their price was too high and they weren't willing to bargain. But it turned out they were willing to bargain on the exchange rate they would give in converting pounds to zlotys, so in the end it came to the same thing. Sometimes I think I am Alice in Wonderland, working here."

Western bankers have long learned that the value of money in this part of the world is what some official says it is for each specific deal, nothing more.

Thus, the Soviet ruble at the moment could be worth about 30 cents or \$1.50 or anything in between. A Soviet-made television set costs exactly one third in Sofia of what it costs in Belgrade, purely because of quirks in exchange rates.

If the capricious quality of Communist money makes business for Westerners complicated, it is even more baffling for Western economic analysts, including intelligence officials.

Analysing Statistics
It may be possible to obtain statistics describing part of the national budget for the Soviet Union or one of its allies. So in theory, a comparison can be made between the rubles spent for defense and the rubles spent for providing consumer appliances, for example.

But such statistics never specify the real value of the rubles in each category, which may be completely different from the value of the rubles shown in another part of a budget.

Even at home, an influential Communist can get better value for his money than the average citizen. Instead of the normal national currency, he may be able to obtain coupons, nominally equivalent to local money but in fact convertible with Western money and therefore very valuable.

In Moscow, a 50-ruble booklet of coupons is thus worth far more in real terms than 50 rubles in currency notes and can be used to buy anything from Mercedes hub caps to U.S. peanut butter.

At the other end of the spectrum, the exchange rates are rigid.

2 Britons Die, 4 Hurt At Ecuador Volcano

QUITO, Ecuador, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Two members of a six-man British climbing expedition have been found dead near Sangay volcano, which erupted Sunday, the government announced yesterday. The other four were injured, the announcement said.

The six had been reported missing on the slopes of the 17,159-foot volcano Sunday. They came to Ecuador to study the behavior of active volcanoes.

ged to make it virtually impossible for people in Communist countries to visit the West.

\$10 to Take Abroad

Czechoslovak citizens with relatives in the West may, on rare occasions, obtain permission to visit their relatives. But they are permitted to bring out only about \$10 with them.

Many hotels, restaurants and stores in the Soviet bloc are indifferent in quality by Western standards and charge prices that stagger the Western visitor. A

rate of \$70 a day for a hotel room, broken plumbing and surly service is not uncommon.

The reason, of course, is that the exchange rate is rigged against the Western visitor so as to extract from him as much hard currency as possible.

Except for Yugoslavia, whose currency is tied to Western money and is practically convertible, the Communist countries of Eastern Europe all tie their currencies to the Soviet ruble, which is tied to nothing but the minds of various bureaucrats.

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Palestine Guerrillas Are Fighting for Survival

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (NYT).—After 18 months of involvement in the civil war in Lebanon and 2 1/2 months of confrontation with Syria, the Palestinian guerrilla movement is fighting for survival.

The fall of the refugee camp of Tal Zatar, which had been a symbol of the Palestinians' determination to hold on to what they gained in this country, has reinforced their belief that the major objective of the fighting has been the destruction of the guerrilla movement. The rightist Christians agree, contending that the war here is not between rightist and leftist Lebanese but between the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

The major threat to the Palestinians, however, is not so much the strength of the rightists, but Syria, once the major supporter and supplier of the Palestinians. Before June, when Syria started pouring 20,000 men and 450 tanks into Lebanon, the Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist and Moslem allies held the military initiative in the civil war here.

Now the situation has been reversed. The fall of Tal Zatar was the climax in a series of rightist military successes. The rightists now are threatening an offensive against Palestinian and Moslem leftist positions in the mountains east of the capital.

In the east, Syrian troops are in complete control of the Bekaa plains and their forces have advanced to Sefar, 13 miles east of here on the main Beirut-Damascus highway.

In the north, Palestinian camps at the northern approaches to the Moslem port of Tripoli are besieged by Syrian troops, while Tripoli itself is threatened by rightist forces on the east and south.

The Palestinians in southern Lebanon are squeezed between the Syrians and the Israeli, with Syrian troops in the Christian town of Jesrin in the hills, overlooking the southern coast. Israeli patrol boats have been intercepting ships carrying supplies to the Moslem ports of Tyre and Sidon.

Total Palestinian fighting strength is now estimated at between 20,000 and 25,000—about the same as it was when the civil war began in the spring of last year. The Palestinians admit, however, that they have suffered a large number of casualties and it is estimated that about half of the 25,000 reportedly killed in the civil war have been Palestinians, many of them fighting men.

Major Strength

Although the Palestinians have allies in Lebanese leftists and Moslems, the Palestinians, who have been under arms for years, constitute the major strength in the alliance. The leftist and Moslem militias began to arm and train only in the last two years. And the total fighting strength of the Moslem-leftist forces is believed to have reached only 3,000 out of the total Palestinian-leftist fighting force of about 25,000 men.

The Palestinian force—mostly Palestinians who were in Lebanon before the outbreak of the war—includes about 1,500 Fatah fighters, the largest group. They were stationed in Beirut until late last year when they joined the guerrilla forces here. There are also several hundred Arab volunteers who reached here from Iraq and Algeria.

Besides the 20,000 Syrian troops who have entered the country, the Palestinians face about 25,000 rightist Christians.

The Syrian intervention has cut off the Palestinians from what was their major source of weapons, supplies and trained men. Before June, the so-called Arab Trail stretching from Damascus through the guerrilla bases in southern Lebanon was the lifeline for the Palestinian movement.

The guerrillas obtained the un-

2 GIs Killed In Korea DMZ

(Continued from Page 1)

In South Korea, but the joint security area around Panmunjom, 35 miles north of Seoul, is the only sector guarded by U.S. troops along the 151-mile Demilitarized Zone.

A South Korean government statement denounced today's attack as a "premeditated, inhumane murder." A spokesman said the assault proved to the world "what cruel and unreasonable hoodlums" the North Koreans are.

A North Korean broadcast claimed that "U.S. imperialist aggression troops" with lethal weapons pounced on and beat North Korean guards who had protested that the trees were in a joint security area under North Korean control.

The broadcast said that the North Korean guards "were compelled to take a step in self-defense to counter the reckless provocation of the soundreels." But it said nothing about casualties on either side.

Military Initiative Lost to Foes

Palestine Guerrillas Are Fighting for Survival

hindered use of the rail in the Cairo agreement concluded in November, 1968, after gaining the upper hand, with Syrian help, in their first confrontation with the small Lebanese Army.

Now Syria's intervention has closed the rail. The official Syrian explanation is that it intended to apply the Cairo agree-

ment by forcing the guerrillas to extricate themselves from Lebanon's internal affairs and to abide by all the agreement's provisions. Some of them placed restrictions on the freedom of movement and the actions of guerrillas outside their camps and bases.

The Palestinians, however, con-

tend that Syria acted only as the rightist Christians' tool in their goal of destroying guerrilla movement.

Whatever the reasons for Syrian action, it has tipped military balance in favor of rightist Christians and threatened the survival of the Palestinian movement.



Photograph dated Monday had as part of its caption: This is Tal Zatar today.

News Analysis

Israel Increases Ties With South Africa

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, Aug. 18 (NYT).—Israel's diplomatic and commercial ties to South Africa have increased dramatically in recent months in a strengthened relationship that reportedly includes the sale of Israeli-manufactured military equipment.

While there is little hesitancy on the part of Israeli government officials to discuss the growing commercial trade between the two nations, they are reluctant to discuss the military transactions. Nevertheless, various quarters, including the foreign press here and the Israeli

state radio, have made disclosures that include the following:

• An Israeli radio report that Israel is building at its Haifa shipyard two long-range gunboats armed with sea-to-sea missiles for the South African Navy.

Other accounts place the number of boats at six. The 450-ton boats cost about \$6 million without armaments. With missiles, the cost is estimated at \$18 million a boat.

• Reports that about 50 South African naval personnel, on temporary civilian status, are training in the Tel Aviv area to man the missile boats, with the expectation that the first of the vessels will be ready in January.

• Unconfirmed reports that agreement with South Africa includes a provision for the delivery of up to two dozen Israeli-Kfir jet planes.

• Reports that in exchange for South African raw materials, including an estimated 1 million tons of coal a year to power Israeli steel industry, the Israeli would provide South Africa advanced military electronic equipment.

Israeli officials are loath to discuss the reported military aspects of the exchanges because of South Africa's pariah status among many nations and particularly because of expected criticism from such U.S. quarters as the black congress caucus and liberal Jewish groups.

Port Said Is Swinging Again As Suez Business Resumes

By Eric Pace

PORT SAID, Egypt, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The renewed economic activity at this raffish old Suez Canal port includes some fleshy pursuits.

With the canal back in business and fancy development plans afoot, belly dancers have fluttered back to Port Said like swallows to Capistrano.

And a half ton of narcotics was sneaked into the canal's northern entrance here last month, the local authorities reported, before it was seized and the smugglers apprehended.

While viewing the drug traffic with alarm, the Egyptian government points with pride to other commercial undertakings in the city. A 550,000-square-yard area has been designated as a "free zone" where businesses can operate without paying customs duties and other taxes and without currency-exchange restrictions.

New business of practically any kind is welcome to the worldly residents of Port Said. Most of them were evacuated for several years after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, when Israeli troops advanced to near here and the canal was closed.

A local official, Ali el-Abassy, told a traveler recently: "It makes us happy to see the ships' lights again."

Whisky Galore
Other nocturnal pleasures are provided by the city's liberal supplies of Scotch whisky and by its three main nightclubs, where customers lose banknotes at the belly dancers and utter cries of admiration as in the past.

Matters have not returned to where they were in Port Said's pre-1967 heyday, however, when even a government brochure of 1968 vouchsafed that "Port Said flings its doors open to all visitors. Each will find satisfaction, whatever his inclinations may be." It also reported that Port Said's "nightclubs never know sleep—they are ever ready to celebrate the arrival of visitors."

Official utterances are more sober now that the government has set about the economic reconstruction of the Suez Canal area and the improvement of the canal itself, which was re-opened on June 5, 1976.

A letter issued by the Port Said branch of the Egyptian Investment and Free Zones Authority merely says that the city offers "attractive Mediterranean climatic conditions" and "all necessary services, facilities and infrastruc-

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Soviet Union Lands 1st Probe in Moon in Almost Two Years

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soviet Union landed its first unmanned probe in nearly two years on the surface of the moon today.

Jet Passenger Defies Crew, Travels Light

LONDON, Aug. 18 (UPI)—British Airways said that a 35-year-old man defied the crew on a flight from Frankfurt to London in the nude today, saying he was a jumbo jetter.

The man, described by the airline as an "Asian" of about 6'6" from the Gilbert and Ellis Islands in the South Pacific, began the strip shortly after the plane took off.

A passenger said, "He suddenly stood up after takeoff and said, 'Just look at me.' The cabin staff tried to get him back into his clothes but he refused. He threw aside a blanket they tried to wrap him in."

The pilot lowered the cabin temperature to try to get the man to dress, but that didn't work.

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day, and official reports said that scientific experiments began shortly after the soft landing.

Trans news agency, which carried the announcement, gave no details about the mission of the spacecraft, Luna-24.

Western specialists in Moscow, however, believed that the program could include use of a wheeled "Lunokhod" vehicle to transport cameras and other scientific equipment over the moon's surface.

Such vehicles have been used twice by the Russians, most recently in the Lunokhod-2 mission in 1973.

There was also speculation that Luna-24 might use an automatic scoop to pick up lunar particles as the United States is doing with its Viking-1 spacecraft on Mars.

Official newspapers and television newscasts indicated the Soviet mission would be directed toward mapping the moon and studying its history.

Our automatic stations which have been on the surface of the moon and in space near the moon's surface have gathered a great volume of very interesting information about the nature of the moon," space cartographer Boris Nepoklenov said in a television commentary.

A Model of the Moon

"This information, as well as information obtained on the ground by U.S. cosmonauts, will let scientists now create a model of the moon relatively similar to reality."

The government newspaper Izvestia suggested that the craft's experiments could help determine whether the moon's craters were caused by cosmic bodies that once struck the planet or by the moon's own internal causes.

The last Soviet probe to the moon was Luna-23. It landed in damaged conditions in November, 1974, and failed to carry out its full mission.

Previously, however, the Russians had a number of successful moon expeditions. Their program has long stressed scientific exploration, and they apparently have never had a program to land men there.

Previous Missions

Lunokhod-3 roamed the moon's Lomonosov Crater for six months, studying magnetic fields, the immensity of the lunar sky and techniques of laser direction-finding.

It moved over 37 kilometers of lunar terrain and transmitted to earth 86 panoramic pictures and 80,000 television photos.

Lunokhod-1 made its way around the moon for 10 months in 1970-71, covering less than 10 kilometers.

In addition to the Lunokhod missions, the Russians brought samples of moon soil and rocks back to earth with the Luna-20 mission in 1972 and the Luna-16 mission in 1970.

The latest spacecraft landed in the Sea of Crises, about 500 kilometers from the Sea of Tranquility, where U.S. astronauts landed in 1969. Luna-24 was launched Aug. 9 and moved into a moon orbit Aug. 14.

Soviet newspapers and television gave relatively small play to the latest moon mission. It got little more attention today than the latest progress reports on cosmonauts Boris Volynov and Vitaly Zolotov, who have been circling the earth since July 6.

Mr. Kissinger has given several



Deserted truck left on road covered with rocks and sulphur spewed out by La Soufriere.

Sulphur and Ash Cover Deserted Guadeloupe Towns

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Soufriere volcano continued to pour out clouds of deadly sulphur gas and ash today, and the scientists observing it said they still believed a catastrophic eruption was coming. But they were unable to predict when.

After helicopter flights yesterday around the 4,813-foot peak, Prof. Robert Brousse of the University of Paris reported dense clouds of sulphur and ash blanketing the deserted towns of St. Claude and Baillif and party

covering Basse-Terre, the capital, which also has been evacuated.

Winds from the northeast were moving the clouds out to sea, but La Soufriere was replacing them continuously.

The outpouring of gas, steam and ash covered the top of the volcano and prevented the scientists from flying over the crater.

"There were numerous and very violent tremors," Prof. Brousse reported. "Because the visibility was zero we couldn't determine what happened at the summit. It was obviously something big."

"The volcano is gradually worsening—this is a day-to-day situation."

The 72,000 people living within a danger zone of six miles around La Soufriere have been evacuated. The government has started moving the 1,500 residents of Vieux-Fort, which though only seven miles from the volcano is protected by the Carabes Mountains.

"We are asking them to leave for psychological reasons," said Jean-Claude Aurousseau, the chief of government. "They were in no danger, but they were alone and afraid."

Denial by Pinochet

Chile's President, Gen. Augusto Pinochet, later yesterday denied that intelligence personnel were involved in the demonstration. An official declaration released Monday said that the government "deplored the incidents" and would continue to adopt measures to prevent their recurrence.

The charges of the bishops statement, signed by Raul Cardinal Silva Henríquez and the four other members of the body, were seen here as a major escalation by the church in its conflict-ridden relations with the military government. A spokesman described relations with the government as "deteriorated" as a result of the incident.

As an example of similar events, he cited the case of human rights lawyer Herman Montenegro, an employee of the church's Vicariate of Solidarity, who has been in prison since his arrest several months ago.

Demonstrations and street violence have been unheard of in Chile since September, 1973, when the leftist government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown in a military coup. The demonstrators waved signs accusing the three returning bishops—Bishop Carlos Gonzalez of Talca, Bishop Fernando Aristizábal of Copiapo and Bishop Enrique Al-

After Stoning Incident Bishops Excommunicate Chilean Officials

By John Dinges

SANTIAGO, Aug. 18 (UPI)—The Chilean Roman Catholic Church decreed yesterday the excommunication of several government officials, including agents of the security police (DINA) for allegedly participating in a violent demonstration during which rocks were hurled at three Chilean bishops.

The bishops were attacked but not injured by a rock-throwing mob as they left Pudahuel Airport Sunday after their arrival from Ecuador. They were among 17 bishops, including four from the United States, participating in a pastoral conference broken up last Thursday by Ecuadorian police on charges they were "discussing and promoting subversion."

In a statement read to newsmen and about a hundred cheering church supporters at the Santiago Archdiocese headquarters, Bishop Carlos Camus, spokesman for the Chilean bishops' permanent committee, charged that persons identified as members of the DINA had "directly participated in the demonstration against the bishops and that a government-owned newspaper and the national television station had 'disfigured the truth and provoked a climate of militant hostility against the church personified in its pastors.'"

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year, Santiago auxiliary—of being Marxists.

Santiago papers published pictures showing three men dragging a man by his hair out of a pickup truck at the airport. Other photos showed the broken windshield of two of the cars in which the bishops left the airport.

Bishop Gonzalez said the three men in the pictures were attacking the driver of a vehicle that had come to meet him and that the excommunication applied to the three assailants. He said that one of the three showed credentials of DINA and gave instructions to uniformed police on the scene and to photographers.

The bishops' statement said, "The actions we denounce and condemn are not isolated. They are linked in a purposely defined process or system that threatens to impose itself without opposition in our Latin America. Always invoking the inextinguishable justification of national security, it consolidates more and more a model of society that... submits its citizens to the framework of a fearful and all-powerful police state."

Bishop Camus said at the beginning of the press conference that the government had forbidden direct broadcast of the bishops' statements over the church-owned radio.

Nice, Paris Police Seek Theft Link

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Police from Nice and Paris today coordinated their investigations of robberies four weeks and 400 miles apart by thieves who tunneled into vaults of two branches of the same bank and escaped through sewers with millions in jewels and cash.

Authorities said they were checking the possibility that the break-in last weekend at a Paris branch of the government-owned Société Générale and the theft at the Nice branch of the same bank a month earlier were the work of the same gang.

Police said that a third unsolved bank break-in by way of sewers, in Paris last January, might have been done by the same thieves. That time they were interrupted while rifling the boxes and got away with only \$150,000.

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Wyszynski Sends 'Tentative' Resignation Note

WARSAW, Aug. 18 (AP)—Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski, the aging primate of Poland, has sent a "tentative" letter of resignation to Pope Paul VI, church sources disclosed today.

The cardinal, who has clashed repeatedly with the Communist regime, was 75 on Aug. 3. It is the second time he has submitted a resignation, but not necessarily retirement age for bishops.

The sources said that supporters of Cardinal Wyszynski have been in a campaign to insure that he retains his office.

The cardinal has had differences with the Vatican recently. For example, he has been not toward Vatican attempts to normalize relations with the Polish government.

Vatican sources confirmed that Cardinal Wyszynski had submitted a letter of resignation.

Diver Returning To Moscow Soon

MONTREAL, Aug. 18 (AP)—Olympic diver Sergiy Nemtanov, the 17-year-old Olympic Games defector who decided after three weeks in Canada to return to the Soviet Union, will return to Moscow later this week, the Soviet Consulate said today.

A spokeswoman said that the 17-year-old boy was resting in the consulate and that reporters will not be allowed to meet with him before he leaves.

The youth made no public comment after arriving at the consulate yesterday, but lawyers acting for him said in a statement that he had been concerned with the fate of his grandmother.

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U.S. Is Seen Disengaging From Taiwan Ties

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT)—President Ford and the other leading members of his administration have made no mention of the U.S. defense treaty with Taiwan for over a year in their prepared speeches and presentations to Congress.

This stands in stark contrast to numerous references to every other U.S. treaty ally in Asia. While the intent behind this omission is subject to different interpretations within the administration, some officials judged that it was a deliberate part of the process of signaling Peking that the United States was fulfilling its pledge to normalize relations with mainland China.

What the administration seems to be doing is quietly carrying out a very delicate balancing act of trying to please Peking by disengaging itself from the formal treaty relationship with Taiwan, while putting Taiwan through arms sales—in a position to defend itself alone.

Asked for an explanation of the omission of the defense treaty, State Department spokesman Frederick Brown said, "The fact that we have a treaty with the Republic of China on Taiwan speaks for itself. The President and Secretary of State Kissinger have consistently referred in general to our maintaining a strong Asian posture and to the constancy of our concern."

Mr. Kissinger has given several

speeches on Asia policy in the last two years, discussing every major problem in the area except relations with Taiwan.

Pentagon spokesman Tod Ehl-ling said the department could not determine why the treaty had not been mentioned by Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld in his annual budget presentation to Congress. Mr. Rumsfeld's presentation noted only defense ties with South Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

In the meantime the administration is moving toward the stated objective of making Taiwan militarily self-sufficient. The administration has agreed in recent months to sell Taiwan a new radar air defense system, to upgrade its existing Hawk ground-to-air missile launchers, to double the number of these improved Hawk launchers, to increase its order of F-5E jet interceptors from 120 to 180, and to provide new ship-to-ship missiles.

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Search for Ticket Mate Narrows

Baker, Ruckelshaus Seen as Ford Choices

By Charles Mohr

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (NYT).—After President Ford had met with five close political advisers for two days, sources said yesterday that he would most likely choose either Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee or William Ruckelshaus as his vice-presidential running mate.

The defeat last night of a proposed convention rules change, which would have required the President to name his running mate by 9 a.m. tomorrow left Mr. Ford free to choose for that slot his rival for the presidential nomination, Ronald Reagan, if Mr. Ford defeats Mr. Reagan for the top position on the ticket. Passage of the proposed rules change would have precluded the selection of Mr. Reagan because he would have had to declare, before the presidential balloting, a willingness to be the vice-presidential nominee.

Late yesterday, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, a conservative, said that Mr. Reagan had told him there was "no way" he would accept the vice-presidential nomination.

If Mr. Ford wins the presidential nomination, he will immediately ask Mr. Reagan whether he will consent to be considered for the second spot. The White House chief of staff, Richard Cheney, said.

But after his defeat on the proposed rules change, Mr. Reagan said that the Ford camp had employed a "gimmick" in arguing against it. He noted that the Ford people had said the change would preclude consideration of Mr. Reagan as a possible running mate for Mr. Ford, and



Mr. Reagan said this was a false argument because "I wouldn't take" the vice-presidential designation.

Mr. Ford's victory on the rules fight seemed to strengthen his hand in several ways. It perhaps enhanced his chances for nomination, and it left him with the chance, at least, to propose a "dream ticket" of himself and Mr. Reagan.

But so great are the doubts about a Reagan availability for the second slot that Ford planning seemed directed late yesterday toward a different ticket, with Sen. Baker and Mr. Ruckelshaus as likely candidates, the sources close to the Ford camp indicated.

The sources did not say that the President had made a firm selection or that anyone knew who would win. But a reliable informant said that Mr. Ford had for two days been discussing his list of possibilities with his advisers, and that Mr. Ford was strongly leaning to Sen. Baker, 59, or Mr. Ruckelshaus, 44.

Swiss Referendum

BERN, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A parliamentary commission has recommended a national referendum on lowering the voting age in Switzerland from 20 to 18.

substantially recovered. But public reaction to the news reports about her personal problem could harm the senator's chances of selection.

Mr. Ruckelshaus is a former deputy attorney general who resigned in the 1973 "Saturday night massacre" rather than comply with former President Richard Nixon's demands that the then-Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox, be discharged. He is also a former director of the Environmental Protection Agency and was a narrowly beaten candidate for a U.S. Senate seat from Indiana.

The group that has met with Mr. Ford on the vice-presidential selection is made up of Mr. Cheney, John Marsh, counselor to the President; Bryce Harlow, a Washington lobbyist now but a long-time friend of Mr. Ford and an aide to and intimate of Republican presidents since Dwight Eisenhower; Stuart Spencer, director of the Ford campaign; and Robert Teeter, a political poll-taker and head of Market Opinion Research Inc. of Detroit.

In addition to Mr. Reagan, Sen. Baker and Mr. Ruckelshaus, the President has been considering about 18 others for the vice-presidential nomination.

The prospects were asked to furnish copies of their income-tax returns for the last 10 years, a full financial statement of assets, liabilities and net worth, a record of campaign contributions and a report on their health.

Tax Data Withheld
Mr. Reagan has made public some data on what he calls his adjusted gross income for several years and a statement of his net worth. But the statement has raised questions involving the value placed on some items of real property, and Mr. Reagan has refused to release copies of his tax returns.

Sen. Baker, after submitting his written report Thursday on his wife's drinking problem—which he said ended with her voluntary hospitalization in 1971—discussed his family situation in a personal visit to the White House.

"We didn't feel the White House was put off" by the former problem, an aide to Sen. Baker said.

"My wife and I talked it over and we decided that she had whipped it and I was proud as hell of her for facing up to it," Sen. Baker said in a brief interview last night.



KEEPING UP WITH THE PRESIDENT—Secret Service men in the running, too, while guarding President Ford.



MEANWHILE—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic party candidate, took time out from a softball game in Plains, Ga.

Reagan Loses Rules Test

Ford Clears Major Hurdle to Nomination

(Continued from Page 1)

liberal Republican, as his own choice.

Last week, Mr. Reagan unveiled the challenger's last tactic: a proposed rule change that would require each presidential candidate to submit the name of his intended running mate to the convention at least 10 hours be-

fore the presidential nomination ballot.

The question was at the heart of arguments that raged all day in state caucuses.

Reagan advocates played on delegates' fears that Mr. Ford would spring an unwelcome surprise in his selection and urged the President to "trust the dele-

gates" by naming his running mate in advance.

Ford representatives said that the rule would dictate the choice of a bland nonentity and, ironically, make impossible the Ford-Reagan ticket that some conservative delegates had come to believe was the best they could get from this convention.

The Reagan tactic did not work but it brought this previously lethargic convention to life as cheers and counter-cheers echoed around the arena.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally, one of the vice-presidential hopefuls, got the session off to a rousing start with a speech calling for a "Republican revival" to end "the curse and abomination of government which careers about—clearly out of effective control."

Following the rules vote, the session continued into today's early hours before adopting, with one change, its platform as sent to the floor by the Platform Committee.

An amendment to drop anti-abortion language in the platform was defeated overwhelmingly by voice vote.

Another amendment, sponsored by Mr. Reagan and taking mild shots at Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's foreign policy but without naming him, was not opposed by the Ford high command and passed on a voice vote. After hours of conferences and indecision, reporters were told by Ford aides they would accept the foreign-policy language without making a floor fight against it.

The Ford strategists, who included Vice-President Rockefeller and Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania and Robert Griffin of Michigan, concluded that they would rather accept the amendment than risk a floor defeat. They reasoned that such a defeat might negate the momentum that the Ford camp had gained in its earlier victory on the rule involving the vice-presidential nomination.

Mr. Rockefeller claimed that the language was not at odds with the foreign policy of the Ford administration.

"The whole thing is a tempest in a teapot... If you don't take it as criticism, why fight it?" he said.



BETTY BUMP—Mrs. Ford dancing the bump with TV personality Tony Orlando at uptown theater in Kansas City.



MEANWHILE—Jimmy Carter, the Democratic party candidate, took time out from a softball game in Plains, Ga.

Reagan Wins Platform Plank Critical of U.S. Foreign Policy

By Richard L. Madden

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (NYT).—The Republican National Convention, moving toward adoption of a conservative party platform, approved an effort early today by supporters of Ronald Reagan that indirectly criticizes the Ford administration's conduct of foreign policy.

Earlier, the convention rejected an attempt by several women members of the platform committee to delete a section supporting "the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children."

Sen. Roman Hruska of Nebraska and Rep. David Treen of Louisiana led the foreign policy defense of the administration, while Richard Oberholzer of Virginia and Rep. Philip Crane of Illinois, both Reagan delegates, led their candidate's effort.

The entire document was quickly approved on a voice vote once the foreign policy issue was resolved, ending a long night of battling over rules and issues.

Reagan Addition
As drafted by the Reagan strategists, the addition—entitled "Morality in Foreign Policy"—to the foreign policy section com-

mended Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the Soviet dissident, "for his compelling message that we must face the world with no illusions about the nature of tyranny."

There was no reference in the plank to the fact that Mr. Ford had not invited Mr. Solzhenitsyn to the White House when the Soviet author toured the United States.

Although Mr. Ford has stopped using the word détente in discussing relations with the Soviet Union, the Reagan plank said that "in pursuing détente we must not grant unilateral favors with only the hope of getting future favors in return."

The Reagan plank added that negotiated agreements such as that signed in Helsinki last year, "must not take from those who do not have freedom the hope of one day gaining it"—a reference to the agreement signed by Mr. Ford acknowledging the Communist hold on Eastern Europe in exchange for an understanding that the Soviet Union would ease the exchange of peoples and ideas.

Federal Regulation
In general, the nearly 21,000-word platform, put together by the 106-member committee last week with a minimum of bitterness between the Ford and Reagan delegates, advocated a reduction in federal regulation of the states and localities.

It said, for instance, that the end to inflation and to government deficits would lead to greater employment more effectively than would the federal job programs sought by the Democrats.

The platform supported constitutional amendments to bar the housing of pupils in public schools on the basis of race and to permit localities to have prayer in public schools.

Also, the platform opposed compulsory national health insurance and the registration of firearms, but favored mandatory sentences for persons using guns in committing a crime.

It recommended simplification of the tax laws, tax credits for education and child care, an increase to \$1,000 from \$750 in the personal exemption in federal income tax, accelerated depreciation for business and an end to the tax on corporate dividends.

Gulf Talks Put Off
CAIRO, Aug. 18 (UPI).—A conference of the foreign ministers of Gulf states scheduled to be held in Muscat Saturday has been postponed until November, the Qatari news agency said.

FBI Probing Allegations of GOP Bribery

Bureau Questioning Convention Delegates

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (AP).—The FBI has begun an investigation of charges from the Illinois delegation to the Republican National Convention that members were offered payoffs to switch their votes from President Ford to Ronald Reagan.

Former Gov. Richard Ogilvie said Monday that two delegates received such offers. Yesterday he said that another delegate not from Illinois, told him, "getting such a proposal."

Mr. Ogilvie said that he spent "the better part of an hour" talking with two fine FBI agents. Bill Williams, special agent in charge of the Kansas City office of the FBI said the bureau also interviewed the two delegates who said they received offers. Eddie Jones and Mark Goodlow.

Mr. Williams said "about" he had been interviewed. He said that the FBI would "do everything we can to determine the facts in this case."

He confirmed that Mr. Jones was the first to complain to federal officials. He has refused to comment, but Mrs. Goodlow said she received an offer.

Offer Denied

Meanwhile, Donald Totten, Mr. Reagan's Illinois chairman, said he took Mrs. Goodlow for a ride Sunday but denied she offered her money.

She said that a man she did not identify volunteered to furnish her with \$2,500 if she would switch to Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Totten said that he spoke twice with Mr. Jones about Mr. Reagan's candidacy, once in the lobby of the Civic Center in Chicago and once in Kansas City. He said that he never offered Mr. Jones anything for a change in his vote.

Yesterday Mrs. Goodlow told Mr. Reagan at a delegation caucus that she was offered \$2,500 to vote for him. Mr. Reagan insisted his organization was blameless.

Sudan Says Aim Of Libya Was to Link Two Nations

NAIROBI, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Sudan today accused Libya of staging—with the knowledge of the Soviet Union—the recent unsuccessful coup against President Gaafar Numeiri in an attempt to unite the two countries. It said the coup had been successful if the union of the two nations would have been announced within a week, Sudan Minister of Culture and Information, Badi Ma'alawi, said here today.

Mr. Ma'alawi said Libya had organized the coup attempt with exiled Sudanese politician and religious leader Sadik al-Mahdi. He said it had been known for some months that agents were being sent into the Sudan from Libya and Ethiopia.

"But we did not think Libya would attempt to take over by force," he added.

About Soviet involvement in the coup attempt, Mr. Ma'alawi said "We know that the Soviet Union was not unaware of those weapons supplied to Libya were being used for an invasion of the Sudan."

Algeria to Adopt Friday Rest Day

ALGERIA, Aug. 18 (AP).—The Algerian government announced today that it has decided to shift the nation's weekly rest day from Sunday to Friday in accordance with Muslim practices.

Mohammed Amir, secretary-general of the presidency, said a decree would be issued soon abolishing the Sunday rest day inherited from French colonial rule and institute the Algerian weekend from Thursday afternoon to Saturday morning.

A similar proposal was dropped two years ago when leaders of Algeria's state-run industries complained that a Friday rest day would disturb their relations with European businessmen, Algeria's national charter, adopted in a nationwide referendum last month, proclaimed Islam the state religion.

Moscow Limits Grocery Buying

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (UPI).—Moscow's food stores, traditionally open seven days a week, have been ordered to shut on Sundays, according to signs appearing yesterday.

The order was not published in the national or local press and surprised Moscowites, who are accustomed to doing much of their food shopping on Sunday.

Signs which appeared in bread stores and other food stores simply announced the closing and said one store in each section of the capital would remain open each Sunday. No reason was given for the order.

Moscow Road Deaths
MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The number of deaths on the roads fell by almost 30 per cent in Moscow after a 60-kilometer-an-hour (37-mph) speed limit was reimposed earlier this year, according to the August issue of the Soviet Road Safety Journal.

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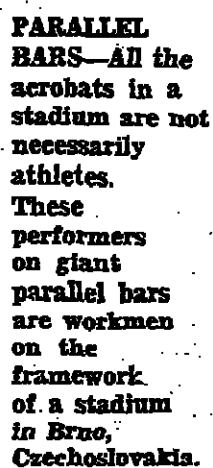
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He Believed He Had Backing of Director

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (NYT). —Mark Felt, a former associate-director of the FBI, said yesterday that in 1972 he approved two burglaries by bureau agents engaged in domestic intelligence investigations.

The acknowledgement by Mr Felt, who retired from the FBI in 1973, was the first instance in which a current or former top executive of the bureau has taken responsibility for authorizing any of the burglaries that are currently the subject of criminal inquiry by the Department of Justice.

Mr. Felt first said in a telephone interview that he had approved the two burglaries on the strength of an assurance by Patrick Gray 3d, then the acting FBI director, that he would counterbalance the use of "surveillance entries" to gather evidence in sensitive intelligence investigation.

Mr. Felt initially recalled the Mr. Gray, who took over the bureau after the death of J. Edgar Hoover in May, 1972, said at a Washington conference of the heads of the bureau's 59 field offices that "he would approve these things," but cautioned the agents to "be damn sure you get bureau approval" before carrying them out.

Gray's Denial

Through his lawyer, Mr. Gray who now lives in Stonington Conn., denied "condoning or approving, direct'y or indirectly any illegal act" by the FBI.

Told of Mr. Gray's denial, Mr. Felt conceded that his recollection of the circumstances of Mr. Gray's approval was "hazy," but he said that in any event his authorization was predicated on "the belief that that was what he [Mr. Gray] wanted."

One of the burglaries, Mr. Felt said, was carried out by agents searching the Arab Information Center in Dallas in the fall of 1972 for clues to the operation of Palestinian terrorists in the United States.

The second, he said, was intended to uncover leads to members of the Weather Underground, a student-based guerrilla group that has taken credit for several bombings in this country.

A number of burglaries of friends and associates of the Weather fugitives were carried out by FBI agents in the New York City area in 1972 and 1973, and are now the focus of an investigation by the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—William Redfield, 42, who started

William Schallert, 42, who started a 40-year acting career when he appeared in 1936 at the age of 9 in the Broadway musical "Swing Your Lady," died here yesterday of a respiratory ailment complicated by leukemia.

Mr. Redfield's long and varied career included more than 2,000 performances on the stage, in films, on television and on radio. His most recent film appearance was as Harding, who talked grave nonsense in the Oscar-winning film "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

After his appearance in 1967 as Guildenstern in the John Gielgud-Richard Burton Broadway production of "Hamlet," he wrote a book entitled "Letters From an Actor," which dealt with his experiences in the play and reflections on the performances and personal actions of those involved in it.

Jacob M. Cath
NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (NYT).—
Jacob M. Cath, 49, a corporate
finance specialist who played an
important part in many major
investments by foreign companies
in U.S. business, died Sunday at
his home here after an illness of
several months.

Mr. Cath, a vice-president in the financial services department of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., had been with the bank since 1953. From 1964 to 1966, he was a manager of Morgan et Cie. SA in Paris.

Among recent foreign investments in the United States with which Mr. Cath was identified were the purchase of Gimbel Bros. Inc. by British-owned Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corp., the acquisition by Bayer Chemical AG of Cutter Laboratories, and a joint venture by Henkel GmbH, a large chemical firm in West Germany, with the Glaxo Co.

MADRID, Aug. 18 (Reuters).—The Foreign Affairs Committee

of the Cortes (parliament) ratified major changes last night in the concordat that governs relations between Spain and the Vatican.

The committee, whose action is expected to be approved by the full Cortes, approved revisions under which King Juan Carlos renounces his right to name bishops and the Church gives up its right to have bishops veto civil trials of priests.



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How Safe Are New Techniques for Finding Breast Cancer?

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK (UPI)—Betty Ford and Happy Rockefeller were treated for breast cancer in 1974. Thousands of women throughout the United States flocked to doctors and radiologists for their breasts checked by X-ray techniques called mammography which they were told could find breast cancer at an early stage.

But, through the passage of time, the word of radiation has been heard.

However, some women have been told that the radiation from mammography is so small that it is not worth worrying about. In many cases, the radiation is so small that it is not worth worrying about.

Consultants to the U.S. National Cancer Institute recommend that routine mammography be stopped.

But, through the passage of time, the word of radiation has been heard. However, some women have been told that the radiation from mammography is so small that it is not worth worrying about. In many cases, the radiation is so small that it is not worth worrying about.

ability that the mammogram they received will give them breast cancer.

Many others, some with symptoms of possible breast cancer and others well above the 35-to-50 age group for which the advisability of mammography has been questioned, have canceled scheduled appointments for mammograms.

exist are fewer than would be desired and there are honest differences of opinion about the significance of the possibilities.

FACT: The average American woman faces a 7-per-cent-or-one-in-14-chance of developing breast cancer at some time during her life, with risks ranging from a low of about one in 20 to a high of nearly one in two, depending on such factors as a hereditary tendency to breast cancer.

FACT: Breast cancer is the leading cancer killer of American women and the leading cause of death of women between the ages of 30 and 44. Every 15 minutes, on the average, three women in the United States are diagnosed as having breast cancer and one woman dies of the disease.

FACT: Despite a number of improvements in surgery and cancer therapy generally, there has been no significant change in the breast-cancer mortality rate in 20 or 40 years, with 62 per cent surviving five years and 37 per cent living 10 years after diagnosis and treatment.

FACT: When breast cancers are detected and adequately treated while the cancer is still confined to the breast, the five-year survival rate is 84 per cent, compared to 55 per cent when the disease has already spread

to the nearby lymph nodes. For the very earliest cancers—called minimal tumors—which cannot be felt and are only detectable through mammography, five-year survival rates of up to 95 per cent have been reported.

While medical researchers in the United States and abroad are beginning to find promising treatments to wipe out breast cancer that cannot be destroyed solely by surgery, most cancer experts believe that early detection of the disease offers the greatest hope of increasing women's chances for cure.

Possibility

Through early detection, it may also be possible to reduce the amount of surgery needed to eradicate a woman's cancer.

The basis for the current emphasis on routine mammography is a study done in the late 1960s among 62,000 women who belonged to the Health Insurance Plan of New York. It showed that annual examination by three techniques—manual examination by a physician or trained technician, mammography and thermography, a heat-sensitive picture of the breast—could lower breast-cancer death rates by one-third, presumably because the women's cancers were diagnosed and treated at an early stage.

However, the benefits in the

HIP study accrued only to women over 50. Those under 50 had the same breast-cancer death rate as women who did not undergo annual screening. The suggested explanation was that because the breasts of premenopausal women are highly glandular and dense, it was difficult to pick up early cancer in such women by any of the techniques used.

Nonetheless, when the National Cancer Institute and the American Cancer Society decided, in 1972, to try widespread screening at 27 centers participating in the national breast cancer detection demonstration project, they included women 35 to 50 because, the organizations' spokesmen now say, mammographic techniques had improved significantly since the HIP study, and radiologists were then frequently finding minimal cancers in younger women.

Indeed, among the 128,000 women aged 35 to 50 screened as of March 1976, 223 cancers were found and 45 per cent of them would have been missed at that early stage if not for mammography. These cancers could not be felt with the hands nor did they show up as suspicious "hot spots" on the thermogram. This amounts to a detection rate through mammography alone of about eight cancers for every 10,000 women screened.

Although the analysis of pathology reports is not yet complete, it appears that approximately 75 per cent of the cancers found through screening were discovered while still confined to the breast, giving those women the best chance for cure. Critics say, however, that based on the HIP study, only about 10 to 15 per cent of the lives saved through screening can be attributed to mammography.

What is the price to be paid for this saving of lives? How dangerous is the radiation involved in mammography? And is it worth the risk, particularly to younger women who might live long enough to develop a radiation-induced cancer?

There are no precise answers to these questions. "The best we can do is extrapolate from what we know happened to women who received considerably higher doses of radiation to the breast," explained Dr. Arthur Upton, professor of pathology at State University of New York at Stony Brook, who was asked to evaluate radiation hazards for the cancer institute.

These women, some of whom received a cumulative dose of more than 1,000 rads (the measurement of radiation absorbed by the tissue), experienced a 100-per-cent increase in breast cancer risk, or twice the normal number of breast cancers, for each 120-rad exposure.

Thus, Dr. Upton estimated that one rad increases the natural risk of breast cancer by approximately 1 per cent. He emphasized that this is an assumption, since it is not known what really happens

at such low levels of radiation. But, he added, "We certainly cannot say that there is no risk."

Using up-to-date equipment, one rad is the approximate dose absorbed by each breast during one mammogram. If a woman already faces a 7-per-cent chance of getting breast cancer, as the average American woman does, one mammogram would, theoretically, raise her risk to 7.07 per cent (7 per cent, to which is added 7 per cent multiplied by 1 per cent).

Theory

According to this calculation, approximately 16 mammograms would raise the average woman's risk from 7 to 8 per cent, and 100 mammograms would double her risk from 7 to 14 per cent.

"From the point of view of the individual, this is not a significant increase in risk," Dr. Upton believes. "If you are under 50 and have any medical or psychological grounds for having a mammogram, then by all means do it and don't worry about the risk," he said in an interview.

Experts on breast cancer say that medical reasons for a mammogram include a higher-than-average risk of developing breast cancer because of a family history of breast cancer, a personal history of certain benign breast diseases, a previous breast cancer, and, possibly, no full-term pregnancy or first pregnancy after age 30.

Of course, any woman with breast symptoms—such as pain, discharge or lump—which a physician regards as suspicious should have a mammogram promptly.

Sorting Out Domesticating Duck

HERE is a great deal of confusion in references to the matter of ducks. In some cases, the word "duck" is used to describe a wide range of birds, from a wild duck to a domestic duck. In some cases, the word "duck" is used to describe a wild duck, while in other cases, it is used to describe a domestic duck.

Wild duck is a term used to describe a duck that is not domesticated. It is a term used to describe a duck that is not domesticated. It is a term used to describe a duck that is not domesticated.

Some people are confused by the fact that the word "duck" is used to describe both wild and domestic ducks. This is a common mistake, and it is important to understand the difference between the two.

Some species of ducks are wild, and they are not domesticated. They are wild ducks, and they are not domesticated. They are wild ducks, and they are not domesticated.

We have very little information about the domestication of the duck. It is a mystery, and it is one that has puzzled people for centuries.

Domesticating Duck

When Europeans reached the United States they found ducks plentiful and various. Capt. John Smith reported in 1608 on their abundance in Virginia. In the northeast, the Indians stuffed wild ducks with fruit and spit-roasted them over the flames of their open fires.

In the first half of the 19th century ducks were still so plentiful that Charles Dickens reported crossing two wide streams on the way from Philadelphia to Washington: "The water in both was blackened with flights of canvas-backed ducks, which abound hereabouts."

Ducks are less abundant in America now, but they still migrate in considerable numbers twice a year along the Mississippi and Atlantic flyways.

Plentifully provided with a dozen major species of wild ducks, Americans were as slow as Europeans in getting around to domesticating the bird, and when they did they bypassed their own excellent varieties to develop a Chinese animal: the white Pekin duck, of which nine specimens were brought to the island from China by a Yankee clipper in 1872. Today there are more than 30 duck farms on Long Island, which produce among them 20,000 birds a day, half of all the ducks eaten in the United States (the other half are mostly Pekin too), with a few left over for export.

The Long Island duck business is a \$30,000,000-a-year industry. It all started with those nine ducks.

1976 by Waverly Root

In Europe duck became highly popular during the Middle Ages, but they were wild ones—though people had been domesticating them before the Christian era. Duck raising was given a fillip when the Crusaders returned from the Near East, bringing back the citrus fruits Southern Europe had known under the Roman Empire but lost after the Empire's collapse. Duck with orange or lemon sauce was refined particularly in Renaissance Italy.

A callous medieval method of cooking duck consisted in plucking a live bird and placing it before a fire to be slightly roasted before being killed and cooked for good; this heightened its taste, since it provoked the secretion of toxins like those which give a sharp taste to a deer which has given hunters a long chase after being wounded. We find the result in venison unpleasant today, but the Middle Ages liked its game strong.

When Europeans reached the United States they found ducks plentiful and various.

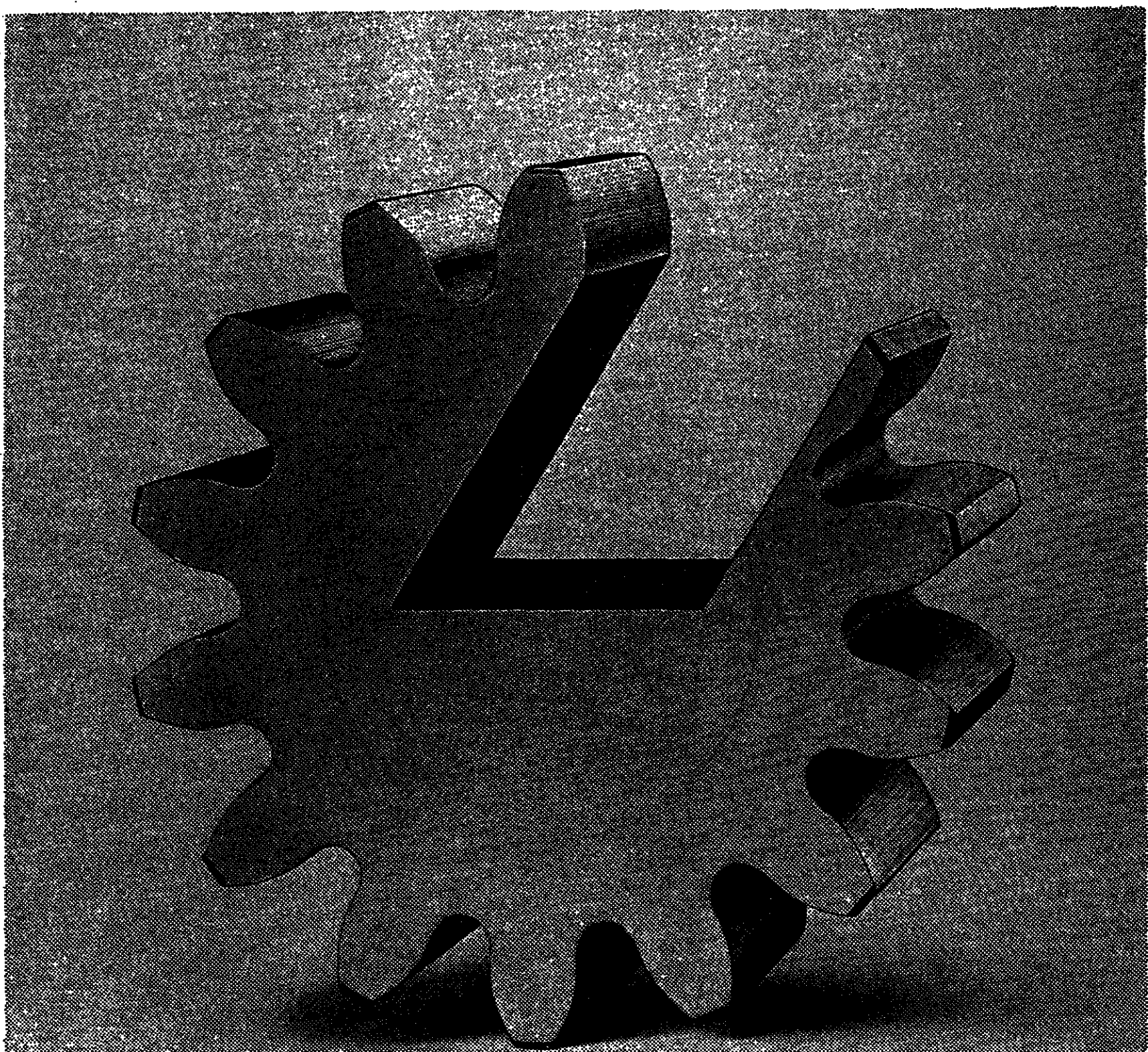
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PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1976

Lockheed Gets U.K. Plane Order

U.S. Awards Oil Leases

By William Chapman

Preliminary sales figures indicate that the government realized far more money from the sale than had been anticipated.

The total amount of high bids came to more than \$1.1 billion. The Department of Interior had said previously that it expected to receive between \$400 million and \$800 million from the high bidders. Only 101 of the 154 tracts were bid on by the oil companies.

between 47 and 92 miles off the coast of New Jersey and Delaware. The government has estimated that they contain between 400 million and 1.4 billion barrels of oil and between 74 billion and

The government's plan to sell the drilling rights has been strongly opposed by New York State some of its local govern-

All have claimed that the government has not paid enough attention to potential environmental damage, particularly from pipelines or tankers.

They won a round last Friday in a Federal District Court here, where Judge Jack Weinstein issued a preliminary injunction prohibiting the sale.

Opponents obtained a last-minute hearing from Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall

He finally agreed to let the government go ahead with the sale.

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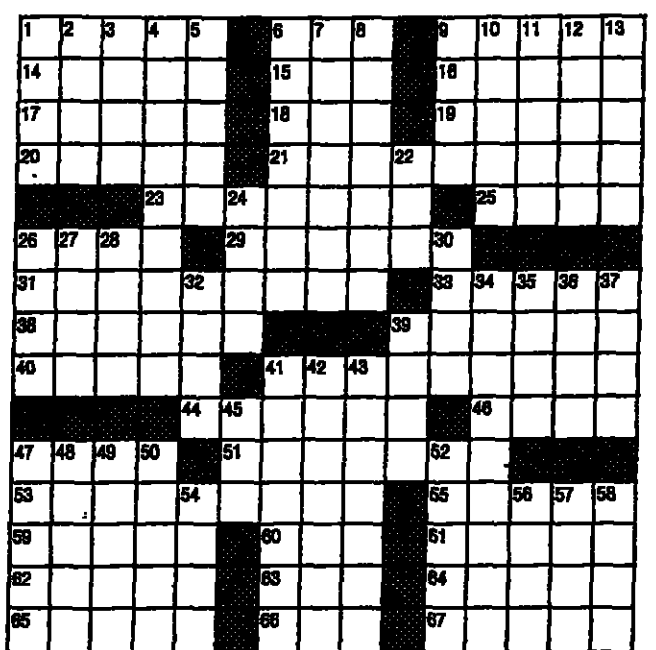
and Bank Limited
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CROSSWORD

Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Neil Simon's suite
 - 6 Telly network
 - 9 Mongol of Asia
 - 14 Protection
 - 15 Unit of resistance
 - 16 Flabbergast
 - 17 Color of terror
 - 18 Southern state: Abbr.
 - 19 Spaghetti
 - 20 Groove in a barrel stove
 - 21 Founder of old Persian religion
 - 22 Expected
 - 23 Brief moments: Abbr.
 - 24 Hopping dance
 - 25 Soaked
 - 31 Boggy areas
 - 33 Mountains of Midwest
 - 38 Study again
 - 39 Affectionate word
 - 40 Color workers
 - 41 Disfiguring
 - 42 Piffled
 - 46 Morning-after adjuncts to eyes
- DOWN**
- 47 Robert or Alan
 - 51 Rival
 - 53 High-level animal tracker
 - 55 Refreshing air
 - 56 Open in a way
 - 60 Our in France
 - 61 Tank ship
 - 62 Sandpiper
 - 63 Old English money
 - 64 Stories
 - 65 Sea eagles
 - 66 Charles Chaplin's son
 - 67 Trap
 - 19 Hoard
 - 11 Sample
 - 12 Early Mexican
 - 13 Brings up
 - 21 Poem
 - 22 Barren
 - 26 Area measure: Abbr.
 - 27 Mr. Long
 - 28 Swiss river
 - 30 Active one
 - 32 Kind of media
 - 34 Of Victoria
 - 35 Falls's river
 - 36 Sutherland offering
 - 38 Wagnerian grouping
 - 37 Casks
 - 39 Spanish lady
 - 41 Half masks
 - 42 Deceptive
 - 43 Had downcast feelings
 - 45 Young sheep
 - 46 About one
 - 48 Daily
 - 49 Vibrant
 - 52 Begins, to poets
 - 53 Spanish jar
 - 57 Kind of do-well
 - 58 Gaelic

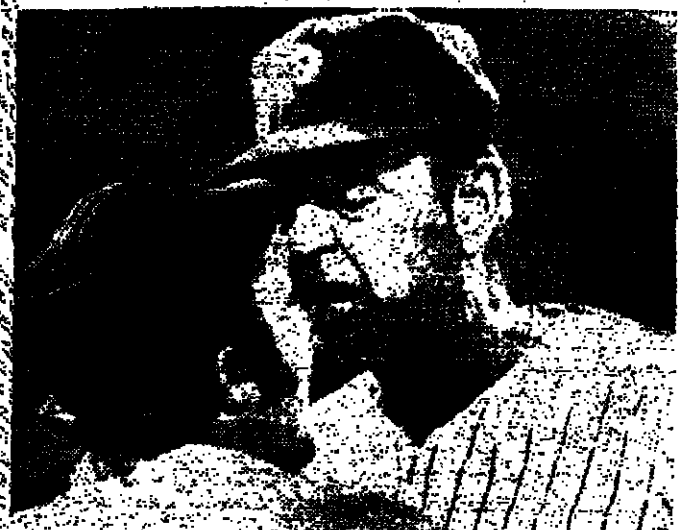


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Theft of Home Defeats Indians

Brett Steals the Show in Royals' Victory



Bret's manager Danny Ozark argues over strike call umpire Bruce Froemming in game against Expos.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18 (UPI).—With two out in the 10th inning, George Brett on third base and the Kansas City Royals tied with Cleveland 3-3 last night, Dave Nelson had visions of a game-winning hit. Brett saved him the trouble.

With a 1-1 count on Nelson and Indians' reliever Dave Laroche in a full windup, Brett stole home to give the Royals a 4-3 victory, their fourth straight, and kept them eight games ahead of Oakland in the American League West.

"We didn't get to first place by standing around," said Royals manager Danny Ozark. "We said on the bench he could steal home, especially with third baseman Buddy Bell playing 30 feet off the line and Laroche going into his slow full windup."

With one out in the 10th, Brett, who had his 23rd game with three or more hits this year, singled,

stole second as John Mayberry struck out and went to third when Catcher Rick Cerone's throw to second went into center field.

"After the first pitch, I knew I could steal home because he (Laroche) wasn't looking at me," said Brett, who in the fourth inning led off by stretching what appeared to be a single into a double and then scored the winning run. "On the next pitch I checked things out a little more and then I took off."

Luckily Nelson, who stole home against Chicago Aug. 8, saw Brett coming down the line and knew exactly what to do.

"I was going to get the game-winning hit but George took care of that," said Nelson, who came into the game to run for Hal Morris in the eighth. "I saw him about halfway down the line and just stayed in the box to block the catcher's view until the last second. I guess Brett just took a lesson from me. I was telling these guys it's not that hard to steal home if they know what they are doing."

A's 5, Brewers 4

At Milwaukee, Bert Campaneris and Cesar Tovar drove in two runs apiece to lead Oakland to its 10th victory in its last 11 games, a 5-4 triumph over the Brewers. Tovar drove in the A's first two runs in the fourth with a two-out single after Billy Williams and Sal Bando led off with singles. Campaneris' sacrifice fly scored Phil Garner, who had doubled, to give Oakland a 3-0 lead in the fourth and, with the score tied at 4-4 in the seventh, Campaneris singled in Bill North with the winning run.

Orleans 16, Twins 3

At Bloomington, Minn., Lee May drove in five runs, three with his 22nd homer, to power Baltimore to its fifth straight victory, a 10-3 romp over the Twins.

White Sox 2, Red Sox 1
Red Sox 11, White Sox 7

At Chicago, Bob Montgomery batted in five runs and scored three times to lead Boston to an 11-7 victory and a doubleheader split after Bill Stebbins one-out single in the ninth inning gave the White Sox a 2-1 triumph in the opener. Montgomery homered after singles by Cecil Cooper and Dwight Evans in the second. He doubled in the fifth when the bases were full on a walk, a single and a hit batsman. Montgomery also scored on Rick Burleson's single. Burleson's seventh hit in 10 at-bats in the doubleheader.

In the opener, Stebbins' ninth-inning single scored Pat Kelly from second base to bring White Sox reliever Clay Carroll his fourth triumph in eight decisions.

Tigers 3, Angels 2

At Detroit, rookie Mark Fidrych, with the aid of the first major league home run from his favorite battery mate, Bruce Kimm, won his 14th game in a 3-2 victory by the Tigers over Frank Tanana and California.

Kimm, who rarely draws a starting assignment except when Fidrych is pitching, hit his game-winning home run leading off the eighth to snap a 2-2 tie and raised his cumulative winning percentage to .500. The delight of Detroit's largest night crowd in six years, 51,823, Fidrych, a likely choice for rookie-of-the-year honors who still has about 10 starts left in his quest to become the first rookie to win 20 games since Bob Feller in 1944, allowed five hits and struck out two in raising his record to 14-4.

Yankees 2, Rangers 1

At New York, Craig Nettles belted the first pitch of the ninth inning into the rightfield seats, firing the ball to the fifth base line, to win the Yankees to a 2-1 victory over the Rangers. Nettles' home run, his first since being traded to New York, was the first of a three-run inning that gave the Yankees a 2-1 victory over the Rangers. Nettles' home run, his first since being traded to New York, was the first of a three-run inning that gave the Yankees a 2-1 victory over the Rangers.

Astros 5, Cubs 1

At Houston, J.R. Richard struck out six of the first nine men and went on to fire a five-hitter as Houston won 5-1 over Chicago. Richard, 14-12, allowed one hit in the first five innings, but lost his shutout when Rick Monday hit a homer in the ninth.

Brewers 5, Reds 2

At Cincinnati, Jerry Royster hit a game-tying homer in the sixth inning and scored the go-ahead run in the eighth on Tom Paciorek's pinch-hit single to spark a 3-2 victory by Atlanta over the Reds.

Cardinals 5, Padres 4

At St. Louis, rookie Hector Cruz knocked in four runs while Lou Brock hit a run-scoring double, scored twice and stole three bases to lead the Cardinals to a 5-4 victory over San Diego. St. Louis took a 3-0 lead in the first on Brock's double and Keith Hernandez' two-run single.

Giants 7, Pirates 6

At San Francisco, Steve Ontiveros' double and a throwing error on the relay by shortstop Frank Tompkins tied the score in the eighth inning and Gary Tomasson followed with a homer to lift the Giants to a 7-6 victory over Pittsburgh.

Phillies 11, Expos 3

At Philadelphia, Jay Johnstone had four hits and drove in five runs and Greg Luzinski knocked in four runs to pace a 17-hit attack which brought the Phillies a 11-3 triumph over Montreal. Johnstone highlighted a four-run third-inning with a three-run double and capped a three-run sixth inning with a two-run single. Dave Cash also had four hits.

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